

SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT UNDER THE CARE OF PARENTS

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Annotation. This article focuses on the fact that the problem of social orphanhood is a problem typical of most developed and developing nations, the categories of children left without parental care, the causes of orphanhood.

Keyword. Kindness " houses, parent, orphan, social orphan, biological orphan, ethics, foster family

In the world, research is being carried out on the following priority areas: improving preventive technologies for ensuring social adaptation of orphans and children left without parental care; improving the diagnostic system for correcting deviant and criminal behavior of orphans and children left without parental care; developing a modernized system of upbringing of the formation of social experience in foster children; Development of innovative technologies for ensuring the integration of houses, schools and sociums into educational activities; improvement of pedagogical mechanisms for preparing future Social Work and pedagogical employees to work with orphans and children left without parental care, clarification of innovative directions for organizing educational activities in the " children's town ".

Childhood is a period of formation of basic sensations that ensure a person's mental tolerance, interest in life, purposefulness. These spiritual qualities are not formed unevenly, they are formed in the conditions of parental affection, when the family feels that the child needs someone, being in charge of himself and others.

A child who has lost his parents is a truly tragic world. The need to have a parent is one of the strongest needs of a child.

The problem of social orphanhood is a problem typical of most developed and developing nations.

It is difficult to list all the causes of orphanhood, since it is a multi-Aspect problem that scientists from different fields of science (medicine, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, etc.) are engaged in. However, the main 3 causes can be distinguished:

1. Abstinance of parents (usually mothers) from their underage child is mainly from a child in infancy
2. Forced separation of the child from the family after taking parental rights from his parents
3. Death of parents.

The concepts of " orphan " and " social orphan " differ. yyetim children it is until the age of 18 that one or both of their parents have died. social orphans are children who have biological parents, but they are not engaged in her upbringing for various reasons. The state and society take care of it in this case.

So parents to children who are left without parental care:

- deceased;
- deprived of parental rights;
- missing;
- incapable of circulation;
- punishment in correctional colonies;
- accused of committing a crime and was in Hibs;

- child rearing;
- the child enters the temporarily placed healing, children who do not take him from social places.

Social consequences of orphanhood

1. Spiritual integrity.
2. Spiritual integrity.
3. Uncontrolled, pedagogical neglect.
4. Fall under the influence of criminogenic groups of minors.
5. The need for socio-economic assistance.
6. Discrimination of orphans.
7. To eat the truth of the orphans.
8. The orphans ' inability to determine their own fate.
9. Devaluation of Orphan labor.
10. Orphans ' need, helplessness, inability to defend their rights.

The adopted child can go to different receiving families-the adoptive family or the probate family. The difference between them is that in the first case, the child is found by relatives, in the second, the family function is performed by individuals who do not have kinship ties to the child.

The guardian family is determined on the basis of a court decision. The duties of the Guardian include the upbringing and development of the child, the protection of his rights. The Guardian ensures the use and preservation of movable and immovable property that is in the possession of the child. However, he himself does not have the right to use this property.

The adoptive family is the child's legally new family. The child can take the surname of that family. He may be given another name by the family. All rights and obligations of a child born into childhood are equated with the rights and obligations of their children.

Childhood can take place in several stages: first the child is tried to find a new parent in this region, if this is not possible, then the adopters are searched outside the state.

There is another type of adoptive family:

- temporary reception family. This is a new phenomenon for our society. Such a family becomes necessary when a child is hurriedly lost from his family (on the basis of various reasons; a crisis situation in his own family, death, etc.).

The temporary receiving family as one of the forms of childhood protection is common in a number of developed countries. However, in our state, such a family did not become widespread. This is due to the economic, social and political reforms that are taking place in our state. The standard of living of the population is not high enough. Therefore, in rare cases, families take on this task for themselves.

Receiving parents can be families with children, families without children, incomplete families, individuals. There are a number of reasons that motivate people to accept a child into their family. They are:

- desire to have children in a state without a child of its own for physiological reasons;
- death of his own child;
- death of close relatives;
- desire to have children again when their own children grow up;

- a feeling of compassion for children in need in society;
- feeling lonely;
- religious reason, etc.

In modern society, preparing orphans for the organization of social relations, ensuring their social adaptation remains one of the pressing socio-pedagogical problems. At the initial stage of stepping into an independent life, any teenager will feel the need for social assistance. This need is usually met in a family environment. However, the training of children and adolescents without parents or deprived of their care as a full-fledged person in an independent life requires great effort on the part of the state and society.

Socialization of children's home educators is provided only when educational and educational work is carried out in harmony. The main task of orphanages is considered to be the socialization of caregivers. For this, it is advisable to organize activities that express family relationships in themselves. In the process of such activities, students will be able to take care of the little ones of adults; treat adults with respect; respect for parents; sincerely interact with parents, senior members of the family; they must be able to master such qualities as understanding each other and respecting their thoughts.

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